FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 095 *14 May 1980*

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BREZHNEV ARRIVES FOR POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

Departs Moscow

LD131428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1414 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--Soviet delegations led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Warsaw today to take part in a routine [ocheredneye] conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The delegation includes members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister; Konstantin Chernenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; as well as Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy USSR defense minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by: Yuriy Andropov, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Kirilenko, Mikhail Suslov, Nikolay Tikhonov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Ivan Kapitonov, Vladimir Boldikh, Mikhail Zimyanin, as well as by members of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU and others.

Together with the delegation departing for Warsaw were: Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Boris Batsanov, assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Georgiy Shakhnazarov, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Kazimierz Olszewski, Poland's ambassador to the USSR was among the seeing-off party.

Arrives Warsaw

LD131952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Warsaw today to take part in the work of the routine conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participant states.

At the airport, which was decked out with the state flags of the USSR and Poland, the Soviet delegation was met by Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Babiuch, chairman of the country's Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; secretaries of the party Central Committee; and other party and state figures; and also by Aristov, ambassador of the USSR in the Polish People's Republic.

A guard of honor was drawn up for the occasion, and the anthems of the Soviet Union and Polish People's Republic were played.

On the same day, a friendly conversatin took place between Comrade Brezhnev and the members of the Soviet delegation, on the one hand, and Comrades Gierek, Jablonski, Babiuch and other Polish leaders, on the other.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT 25TH ANNIVERSARY

LD132026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 13 May 80

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary from the "Topical Problems of International Life" program: "On Guard of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Good day, comrades. Out topic today is the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. This anniversary is indubitably an outstanding event in international life and is all the more outstanding because the world is going through an uneasy time marked by a sharp aggravation of international tension. But the Warsaw Pact has been an eminent organization in European and world politics for the 25 years which has passed since its' formation. This time has vividly shown that the Warsaw Pact had and has as its sole aim the serving of European and universary peace.

Of course, the Warsaw Pact is not only a political but also a military organization. It came into being at a complex time when the icy winds of the cold war raged over Europe--and not only over Europe--and when the socialist countries were the object of the most varied pressure from imperialist forces. This pressure was meant to alter the situation that had come about in Europe after the Second World War. The socialist countries had to create a reliable shield to protect the peaceful work of their peoples. And this is what was done. I would like to stress that in solving this task the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, were as a rule the side trying to catch up. It was necessary to ensure at least an approximate balance of forces to save the socialist countries from possible attempts to violate their peaceful work through direct military pressure.

On the subject of the military aspects of Warsaw Pact activities I would also like to note another circumstance: During the 25 years since its foundation socialist countries have not fought anywhere, have not taken up arms. I have in mind specifically the countries which are members of the Warsaw Pact. Therefore, this side of the Warsaw Treaty, the military side, is organically linked with the political side of this alliance--an alliance of a special kind, an alliance of equals, and an alliance of socialist states. The Warsaw Treaty's aspiration to create a normal political atmosphere, not only on the European Continent but also in the world as a whole, manifests itself through the political activity of the Warsaw Pact with particular authority. Perhaps it would be best to talk about these things in a language of specific steps, specific activities and specific initiatives. The history of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is the history of very important constructive proposals which as a rule took into account the interests of all European peoples, of proposals designed to solve controversial political matters by peaceful means and to clear European soil step by step from all traces of cold war.

Well, probably no one will dispute the fact that the problem of disarmament is the key problem of European politics and in the whole, of international politics. The European Continent has suffered greatly from wars. Even today more than enough weapons have been accumulated in arsenals, of course, on the European Continent. What is the Warsaw Pact position on matters of disarmament? This position has been fixed in absolutely official documents, which have been formulated very clearly, of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, the supreme body of the alliance. There is no type of weapon that the socialist countries which are members of the Warsaw Treaty would not be prepared to reduce and eliminate, but it would have to be on the basis of strict observance of the principles of the mutual security of the sides. In this connection I would like to touch on the most acute problem pertaining to European politics, really the most acute one.

This problem arose in connection with the well-known NATO decision at the Brussels session of this aggressive bloc which concerns the production and deployment of new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. As is well known, on 6 October of last year Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed, when speaking in Berlin, that the matter of medium-range missiles should be made the object of negotiations between the Soviet Union and other interested countries. These negotiations, and it was so stated in Berlin, could lead to the Soviet Union limiting the medium-range missiles deployed on Soviet territory. But as is well known a quite definite and clear point of view was put forward with regard to the fact that such negotiations would be possible only on the condition that NATO does not produce and deploy new American medium-range missiles on the territory of the West European states. NATO heard but completely ignored this proposal. The decision on the production and deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles was nevertheless taken in Brussels in December. And as a result, of course, the situation now with the talks on this problem has become extremely complicated.

Without a suspension of this NATO decision, an official suspension of this decision, the Soviet Union is to all intents and purposes being put into an unequal position. The situation emerges in which the NATO people are ready to talk only of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles and withdraw their own missiles from the subject of talks. This is why it is thought that the circumstance that the Soviet Union really firmly supports the holding of such talks on the basis of equality and on the basis of reciprocity opens up a certain possibility that certain progress and certain decisions might also be found in this acute and complex matter that affects the fate of European security. It is essentially in this stream that one finds the stance of the socialist countries on such urgent matter as strengthening measures of trust, implementing measures of trust on the European Continent and strengthening measures aimed at reducing conventional weapons.

The socialist countries, back in Budapest at the Foreign Ministers meeting, put forward the idea of holding in Europe a conference on military detente and disarmament. At the Eighth Congress of the PZPR our Polish comrades developed this idea by proposing that Warsaw--a heroic town which fought selflessly during the war and which rose again from ruins and hell--be the venue for the meeting. And it is nice to note that this proposal has met with approval among the broad circles of the European public. This conference on military detente and disarmament--the idea of holding this conference put forward by the socialist countries--is undoubtedly organically linked to the Madrid meeting for representatives of those states which took part in the European conference in Helsinki.

But the Warsaw Treaty Organization, being a European organization, is not fenced off, of course, from the general course of world affairs. The socialist countries which are Warsaw Pact members, have on every occasion, be it together or individually, clearly and definitely stated their attitude to all those events that arose in the world. Internationalism is perhaps the imperative [imperativ] present absolutely clearly in the policies of the socialist countries which are members of the Warsaw Treaty. It certainly does not take too long to prove this.

The first example is Vietnam. In its long and desperately difficult struggle against foreign colonizers and socialist countries stood by it. Let us take the fate of the African peoples: No matter how difficult a conflict might arise during the struggle of the African peoples for liberation, the socialist countries were again invariably on the side of the peoples which were defending the just cause of being masters of their own fate. If we turn to the subject of crisis situations of the present-day world, and also the stance adopted toward these situations, the Warsaw Treaty countries have never been indifferent. They always supported a political settlement to conflicts that arose and they did this in such a way that the victim of aggression would not be a victim and that the victim's righteous cause, the victim's just demands, would be satisfied.

This is precisely the present position of the socialist countries, whether it be on the Near East, on the Southeast Asia or on the Middle East where, as is well known, Iran--in which an anti-imperialist and anti-shah revolution took place--has recently been coming up against strong pressure from the United States, which even embarked on such a brigand-like act as a direct military subversive operation against this country. But it will be more probable and correct to say one more thing, namely, that now when the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact is being celebrated, this anniversary is being viewed with particular interest to some extent because it has already been announced that a routine conference of the Political Consultative Committee will be held in Warsaw, the town where the Warsaw Treaty was born. A lot is now being written, spoken and conjectured about this event, and if one speaks of expectations then probably these expectations are linked above all, with how the socialist countries will act in the present highly complex moment in international relations, and with what decisions they will take, what will be said about the essential substance of the present international situation, how do the socialist countries intend to act, and what they will do. Well, it stands to reason, it is not worth anticipating specific decisions by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in which the top leaders of the socialist states will take part. But one thing can be said quite definitely: The prestige of the socialist countries united in the Warsaw Treaty has invariably been put on the scales of the policy of peace. And in Warsaw, and this can be said with absolute firmness, the socialist countries will undoubtedly come out in support of continuing the policy of detente. Right now a lot is expected from Warsaw and I think that Warsaw and the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in the Polish capital will justify these hopes.

JOURNAL REITERATES WARSAW PACT'S MILITARY PROPOSALS

LD131228 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 13 May 80

["Mighty Factor Making for Security in Europe"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--"The 25-year history of the Warsaw Treaty Organization has been convincing confirmation of the peaceable essence of the foreign policy of the member countries, their principled approach to a solution of international problems," the magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHOUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] emphasizes.

The monthly points out that all initiatives and proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries throughout this period have been invariably aimed at consistent struggle for the application of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with a different social order, for general security, disarmament, consolidation of confidence and friendship between peoples.

"Suffice it to recall," the article says, "the proposal for the creation of collective security in Europe instead of the existing military alignments, for the establishment in Europe of zones of limitation of the numerical strength and deployment of armed forces, for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries, and much else. And it is not the fault of the socialist states that many of these proposals have never been implemented."

The Warsaw Treaty member countries are paying particular attention to problems of security and cooperation in Europe, the monthly says. Acting in this direction, the magazine continues, the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries, meeting in May 1979, advanced, specically, proposals for the convocation of a European conference at political level which could discuss steps to strengthen confidence between the states of Europe, as well as steps to lower the concentration and reduce the armed forces and arms on the Continent. At such a conference it would be advisable to consider the relevant questions and reach accords on them gradually, beginning with simpler steps and passing on gradually to bigger and more complicated issues.

The monthly stresses that it would be advisable at the conference to discuss also considerations and proposals on political and contractual-legal steps to reduce the danger of outbreak of war and strengthen guarantees of security to states. "In this context it would be of great importance to conclude a treaty between all states participating in the general conference on the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons one against the other and reaching of an understanding that the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries should not widen the range of participants in both alliances."

"The Warsaw Treaty countries are still prepared to develop cooperation in all spheres between states with a differing social order in conformity with the decisions of the European conference. At the same time the fraternal countries declared more than once that they would firmly resist to any attempts from anywhere to frustrate the significance of the Final Act, to distort its content, to interfere in the internal affairs of other states in defiance of the clear-cut and precise provisions of this document," the article says.

OREKHOV VIEWS EUROPEAN DETENTE, U.S. 'ADVENTURISM'

LD141145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 80 p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Spring is late and capricious in Europe this year. The cold weather is retreating reluctantly, but increasingly sunbeams are breaking through the clouds to warm the earth.

Among those beams were the red banners which decked our cities' streets and squares for the 35th anniversary of the great victory. It was achieved at great cost. But the war years taught us a great deal. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, they showed everyone that, if they are not nipped in the bud, imperialists' aggressive schemes can lead to countless calamities for mankind.

The Number One Question

Europe has been living in peace for 35 years. That is a great achievement. The policy of our country and of our Leninist party, the policy of the other socialist countries and the international activities of West Europe's communist and workers parties are the decisive factor in ensuring peace in Europe. Peace on the Continent is largely the result of the coordinated foreign policy of the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary we are preparing to celebrate.

The community of socialist states grows stronger with each passing year, exerting an increasing influence on world development. At the beginning of May E. Babiuch, head of the Polish Government, paid an official friendly visit to Moscow. He was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had talks with A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A long-term program for the development of production specialization and cooperation between the two countries was signed. At the same time a CEMA Executive Committee session was held to examine a number of specific questions relating to the further strengthening of economic cooperation among the CEMA member countries.

Lasting peace in Europe is one of the prerequisites for preventing another world war. This truth takes on a special meaning during the holiday marking the victory over fascism. The public of European countries responded enthusiastically to the WPC call for a week of action for European security and cooperation, to be held 5 through 11 May. Its program centered on the tasks of extending the struggle to deepen the process of relaxing international tension and against the militarist plans of the Pentagon and NATO.

Vigorous action to safeguard peace is vital now that a troubled atmosphere has returned to the European Continent, which has long set the tone in international relations, graphically demonstrating the advantages of detente and showing it to be both politically and materially in the interests of all peoples and countries. The marked worsening in the situation here did not come about overnight. It was the result of a whole series of U.S. and NATO measures and steps taken of which the most dangerous to the cause of peace and security were the NATO decisions adopted in Brussels 5 months ago on the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile facilities in West Europe.

The implementation of these decisions would have a whole series of negative repercussions. The Continent would inevitably be drawn into a new round of the arms race, and saturating the countries of West Europe with new U.S.-supplied weapons would clearly increase their dependence on Washington's policy. The perils of such a dependence have become particularly obvious in recent months, which have demonstrated to the world the adventurism, inconsistency and unpredictability of the White House's foreign policy actions.

For this reason the question of military detente on the European Continent is now becoming particularly topical and urgent and is becoming the number one question in Europe. And now too it makes sense to recall the important Soviet initiatives, taken after consultation with the other Warsaw Pact members and expounded in Berlin by L.I. Brezhnev. Our country expressed its willingness as a good will gesture to unilaterally reduce the number of medium-range nuclear facilities currently deployed in the western regions of the USSR on condition that there was no further deployment of medium-range nuclear facilities in West Europe.

At the same time the Soviet Union proposed that talks be started immediately on reducing medium-range nuclear facilities sited in Europe and also declared that it would never use nuclear weapons against those states which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons or to have them on their territory. And, finally, the USSR adopted--and has already begun to implement--a decision to unilaterally reduce the numerical strength of Soviet troops in central Europe: to withdraw up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a specific quantity of other military hardware from GDR territory to its own territory over a period of 12 months.

The West's response to the Soviet initiatives was, as is known, the aforementioned decisions of the NATO Council's December session. Even now reports are coming in on the teletype from West Europe indicating that NATO, whose leading organ meets in Brussels in a few days' time, is taking a succession of measures to build up its military potential and to increase its armed forces' combat readiness.

Yet another NATO military base recently sprang up on the territory of the FRG, in the Land of Lower Saxony. It shelters a motorized and mechanized U.S. Army brigade. NATO military engineers are working on plans to expand the network of military airfields on FRG territory, the West German press bulletin POLITIK UND WIRTSCHAFT writes, in order to make it possible "to base a further 25 U.S. Air Force squadrons on FRG territory." This week infantry, air force and naval maneuvers involving nine NATO countries began. Taking part are 70 warships, including a U.S. aircraft carrier, minesweepers and landing vessels. The arena of the maneuvers is the Mediterranean Sea. Landing forces will disembark on the shores of Sardinia.

As usual, all these militarist preparations are accompanied by a generous helping of political propaganda aimed at destabilizing the situation in Europe and driving a wedge between countries and peoples. Western propagandists are not fastidious in their choice of methods and fail to notice the stink created by their handiwork. It is, for example, positively embarrassing to witness their behavior toward Yugoslavia, which they are trying to scare with talk of a threat allegedly posed by the Soviet Union.

The anti-Soviets have stooped low indeed.

Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, cemented by deep historical traditions, the memory of combat fraternity and internationalist solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of communism, is the common property of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has invariably striven and continues to strive to strengthen friendly relations with Yugoslavia on the basis of unswerving adherence to the principles and accords, jointly agreed at the highest level, of noninterference in each other's affairs, equality and scrupulous respect for sovereign rights in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust.

The Soviet Union's position on this was reaffirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at his meeting with the Yugoslav leadership in Belgrade. It is the Soviet leadership's wish, he said, that Soviet-Yugoslav relations always be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality. Many years of cooperation bear witness to the fact that in the Soviet Union the peoples of Yugoslavia have a loyal and trustworthy friend.

Yugoslav leaders also spoke highly of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

Taking the Bit Between his Teeth

By its adventurist action in invading Iran, which failed so ignominiously, the White House showed that, instead of attempting to settle the conflict with Tehran by peaceful means, it had embarked on the military path. "Brzezinski," the well-known commentator J. Reston writes, "is not only openly defending this abortive raid on Iran but is privately downright proud of the operation and maintains that military actions may be required in the future."

France's LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes of the "explosive situation in the Gulf of Oman" as a result of the massing of 37 American warships, 34,000 soldiers and marines and 300 warplanes in the area. And in the United States itself talk of a new military operation in Iran is becoming increasingly persistent.

D. Middleton, well-informed military commentator of the New York TIMES, supplies information in the paper concerning possible variants of such an operation. Attention, he writes, is now shifting, it is thought, to the more risky potential options, from mining Iran's oil ports to blockading the Persian Gulf and bombing Iranian oil refineries.

The magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY calls for an immediate large scale invasion of Iran. The editor in chief of this publication, who has close ties with the Pentagon, states that the United States should "face soberly the question of war with Iran now," and even accuses the White House of being "incapable of using enough force at the right time."

These days the hullabaloo of the "ultrapatriots," egged on by the Pentagon generals and their mouthpieces, has reached such a pitch in the United States, such a level of irresponsibility, that it has made even certain diehards from the "hawks" camp remember prudence. Senator Barry Goldwater is well known for his hawkish track record. He too has stated in the Senate that he is seriously concerned at the situation.

"Certain leaders of Congress have formed the impression that the President has taken the bit between his teeth," Prof A. Schlesinger of New York University writes in the New York TIMES.

The sober voices of experienced politicians and political scientists are warning the White House of the fatal consequences of the adventurist course it has chosen. This course, says former U.S. Under Secretary of State G. Ball, is "fraught with very dangerous consequences in the long term." The well known former American diplomat notes the pernicious role being played by the President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski in molding the country's foreign policy. "We admit to the White House," he states bitterly, "arrogant, conspiratorially minded professors who gain the upper hand over the secretaries of state."

Many commentators, including those in the United States itself, are awaiting the first steps in the foreign policy field to be taken by the new U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie, pinning on his arrival in Washington's foreign policy department definite hopes that the experienced politician will be able to introduce some elements of soberness into White House foreign policy.

Solidarity with Cuba

The extensive anti-Cuban campaign currently underway in the United States is causing serious concern among the world public. The White House has long been generating military hysteria in the Caribbean and openly threatening the Island of Freedom.

Major U.S. military maneuvers began in the Caribbean 2 days ago in immediate proximity to the Cuban coast. Some 42 warships, 350 warplanes and 20,000 servicemen are taking part in this provocative "show of U.S. strength." B-52 bombers take turns to hang in the Caribbean sky ready to mine the exercise area. Landing vessels with marines and helicopters on board are crusing in Florida bay.

Some time ago the Pentagon established the headquarters of U.S. "special purpose" forces--the so-called Caribbean Task Force--in Florida's Key West, just 90 miles or so from the Cuban coast. It is this same headquarters which is directing the maneuvers now underway.

President Carter has declared a state of "emergency" in the State of Florida. Yet, as is known, that is where terrorist and other groups formed from the counterrevolutionary rabble which fled Cuba and is now entrenched in the United States found a haven, and it is from there that attempts have been made to invade the Island of Freedom.

A slander campaign, joined the other day by President Carter, is currently underway against revolutionary Cuba. Adding fuel to the flames, in his address at the League of Women Voters' Congress he made unworthy attacks on Cuba, openly trying to undermine that sovereign state's high prestige in the nonalined movement. The White House's signal was heard and Cuba was assailed by a new wave of lies and misinformation created by the mass news media. The U.S. press is carrying clearly inflammatory articles calling for a resumption of the Cuban blockade, flights over the island by U.S. spyplanes and other provocative acts.

The people of Cuba and of other Latin American countries are naturally indignant at the attempts by reactionary U.S. circles to revive the "big stick" policy in relations between them. This indignation is shared by the public of the socialist countries and the developing states.

The attempts to intimidate Cuba and to destrabilize the Caribbean situation are links in a chain of aggressive acts by imperialism, which is encroaching on the people's security and national independence, a statement by the GDR National Front National Council points out. The participants in a large rally held in the Venezuelan capital of Caracas called for Washington's anti-Cuban hysteria to be rebuffed and for solidarity with socialist Cuba to be strengthened. Reports are coming in from many countries in Latin America, Asia and Europe of demonstrations in support of Cuba and against Washington's anti-Cuban campaign.

At this time Soviet people reaffirm their firm solidarity with the freedom island and its heroic people and resolutely condemn U.S. imperialism's intrigues in the Caribbean.

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KOMER CITED ON U.S. PRESSURE ON NATO PARTNERS

LD131930 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 13, TASS--TASS special correspondents Albert Balebanov and Yuriy Lopatin report:

The United States continues bringing gross pressure on its West European partners so that the leading bodies of the North Atlantic bloc should adopt the plans of further increase of military budgets and stepping up of the arms race. This is clearly shown by the work of regular NATO sessions held now.

U.S. Undersecretary of Defence Robert Komer admitted at a press conference today that the United States is pressing on its allies to make them agree to active participation in the implementation of Washington's military-strategic plans both within and outside the boundaries of NATO countries, specifically in the Near East area.

According to him, the United States wishes West European countries to put at the Pentagon's disposal not only military transport planes but also planes of civil airlines for emergency airlifting of units of the U.S. "rapid deployment force" into oil-rich districts of the Persian Gulf that are arbitrarily proclaimed by the White House as the "zone of national interests" of the United States.

Robert Komer said that at the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee that opened today the United States insisted on the increase of military preparedness of West European partners, specifically, on a speedier implementation of NATO's "long-term defence program," on the intensive production of munitions and development of the system of military infrastructure.

It is noted in the circles close to the delegations of West European countries that the implementation of only one item of this vast program, on the development of military infrastructure of the bloc, will lead to the increase of related items of the budget of NATO at least 50 percent, that is to seven billion dollars a year. At the same time, the U.S. representatives resort to the "arm-twisting" tactic demanding that the allies should assume a larger share of the expenditures to finance NATO operations that are being worked out, actually, in Washington exclusively.

The United States diktat comes up against certain resistance within the bloc. The self-same Robert Komer complained today that a number of countries of the bloc, specifically Belgium and Denmark, do not fulfill the decision of the Washington session of the NATO Council on the automatic increase of the military spending by three per cent in real terms, allowing for inflation.

REPORT OF U.S. TROOPS IN OMAN, PENTAGON DENIAL

LD131355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 5

[Text] Stockholm, 9 May TASS--According to a Swedish television report, the United States has landed several thousand soldiers in Oman. This information, it was reported on the news program "Rapport" on Swedish television's second channel, "was received by Swedish military intelligence from an agent in Oman." According to the Swedish television report, the information, which there has not been time to verify, has nonetheless been reported by the commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces to Swedish Prime Minister T. Falldin.

In the television's opinion, if the report proves to be correct, it may be a case either of the creation of a new U.S. military base in Oman or of U.S. preparation of a new military operation to release the U.S. hostages in Iran.

New York, 9 May--AP reports from Washington that a Pentagon spokesman has hastened to deny Swedish television report. According to him these reports "are absolutely unfounded."

VARIATION TO ITEM ON AGGRESSIVE PLANS AGAINST IRAN

A comparison of the article entitled "Warning of 'New Aggressive Operation' by U.S. Against Iran" published on page A 7 of the 12 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a TASS report published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May page 5 under the headline "Following the Path of Adventures" reveals the following variations:

Page A 7, paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA omits ... as is well-known ... through paragraph two, last line ... on specific questions."...

Page A 8, paragraph one, line five, PRAVDA omits ... However, judging by ... through end of paragraph ... Persian Gulf area."...

Page A 8, PRAVDA omits paragraphs three and four.

Page A 8, paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA omits ... In particular, even ... through end of paragraph ... of the President."...

Page A 8, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits last sentence.

CARTER'S ELECTION STRATEGY STRESSES FOREIGN POLICY

LD131304 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--"To see more clearly the present pre-election strategy of the current U.S. President it is necessary to look four years back at his previous presidential election campaign," writes the journal USA: ECONOMY, POLICY, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA]. It is said in the article that at that time Carter laid emphasis on domestic political and economic aspects in his campaigning. In listing the pressing problems--of which there are more than enough in present-day America--he explained them by mismanagement on the part of the Republican administration of President Gerald Ford."

But then came the years of rule by the Democratic administration of President Carter. People expected him to keep his election pledges. Instead America's domestic problems became more acute. Unemployment continues to keep more than 7 million people in its grip. Inflation reached 13 per cent in 1979 and the prices are on the increase.

Meantime, the journal says, the election year of 1980 was approaching. Carter and his "team" are anxious to stay in the White House for another term of four years. "So they work out a new line, diametrically opposite to the old one: It was decided this time to place the emphasis on international, and not internal, problems in the election campaign. If there are no problems capable of agitating the rank and file American, then such problems must be created."

In this connection the journal writes that Zbigniew Brzezinski is a real master at creating acute international problems. The assistant to the President for national security affairs has made no small efforts to undermine detente and to shake loose those positive foundations that were laid in Soviet-American relations in previous years.

"With the approach of the election campaign the activities of the Carter administration have assumed the character of a reckless gamble designed to create the image of a 'strong president' who saves America from countless dangers."

In August-September last year Washington raised fuss over a "Soviet combat brigade" in Cuba. That was the first salvo in President Carter's election campaign. Then Washington did everything it could to work up a chauvinistic hysteria in the country in connection with the seizure of the American Embassy by Iranian students in Tehran.

The next big step to undermine detente was the programme adopted at the December session of the NATO Council--a programme which was prepared for a long time and imposed by the USA on its allies--for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe. At the same time ratification of the SALT II treaty was postponed by the administration and then frozen altogether. Finally, at the beginning of 1980, the Carter administration seized upon the Afghan events.

All this is playing into the hands of the managers of the President's election campaign. In reply to the electorate's questions concerning unemployment and measures against inflation they say: "Think about Iran, remember Afghanistan". That is the keynote of President Carter's election campaign, the journal says.

SWEARING IN OF 'EMINENT POLITICIAN' MUSKIE REPORTED

LD140835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 9 May, TASS--The swearing in ceremony for new U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie has been held in the White House. He has taken over this post from C. Vance, who resigned in protest against the Carter administration's armed incursion into Iran.

E. Muskie is an eminent U.S. politician who has been a senator for many years.

SENATE APPROVES 1981 BUDGET, 'ASTRONOMICAL' PENTAGON SUM

LD131017 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 13, TASS--The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved a draft federal budget for the 1981 fiscal year which begins on October 1. The new budget is set at 613.1 billion dollars on the expenditure side and 613 billion dollars on the revenue side.

Senate discussions on the draft budget took place in an atmosphere of militaristic psychosis. Having launched an antisoviet chauvinist hysteria the placemen of the military-industrial complex in the upper house of Congress went much further in meeting the insatiable appetites of the military than the administration itself. An astronomical sum of 173.4 billion dollars has been allocated for the Pentagon for the next fiscal year. This is 8.9 billion dollars more than was requested by the government and 12.6 billion dollars more than was allocated by the House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL SUPERVISION OVER CIA REDUCED

LD130230 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Senate Intelligence Committee approved legislation this week further reducing congressional supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency. Specifically fewer congressional committees will be notified of secret United States intelligence operations. Here is commentary by Radio Moscow observer Yuriy Georgiyev.

After several years of intensive scrutiny both in Congress and in the mass media indications are that the CIA seems to be in good graces once again. Indeed, the latest measures by the administration and congressional bodies testify to their determination to absolve the wayward agency of any wrongdoing of the past. The so-called Hughes-Ryan amendment, which was designed to limit the CIA's unseemly activities, is now mostly ignored. Since legislation was adopted a few years ago several other bills were enacted which made the agency look as innocent as a new born babe. Uncovering the CIA's activities, however illegal or unseemly, is now considered to be a criminal offense punishable by up to 10 years of imprisonment and a huge fine.

What still bothered Stansfield Turner mostly was the close congressional supervision over the agency's activities. But that, too, may no longer be the problem. In a few weeks time both chambers of congress are expected to vote and approve the reduction of congressional control over the agency.

Have all these years of criticism concerning the abuse of CIA's powers really changed the tarnished image of the agency? If one bit of all this criticism was directed against, say, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare it would have been hounded out of existence. Not so apparently with America's all powerful and hardened CIA. It emerged from the ordeal obviously unscathed and cheerful as ever. By hook or by crook it has continued all these years to do what it knew how to do best: Carrying on a worldwide campaign of subversion against individuals and whole nations that happen to fall out of step with Washington. Just as before legality of CIA actions did not seem to bother much the Washington officials. For example, despite specific orders prohibiting to employ the services of journalists, scientists and clergymen these categories of people have been reportedly used by the United States intelligence agency.

In fact, the CIA's director, Stansfield Turner, recently acknowledged that since 1977, when the CIA was ordered to stop using journalists for intelligence gathering, the agency continued considering plans for their employment. According to Admiral Turner it would be naive to assume that journalists should be free from intelligence connections. He even called such activities by American jounralists their patriotic duty.

Perhaps the most notable example of gross involvement by the CIA in the internal affairs of a foreign state has been the case of Afghanistan. Since the 1976 revolution in Afghanistan the agency has been up to its ears trying to subvert the new order in that country. The efforts have continued up to now from generous supplies of weapons to terrorist groups and military training, up to dissemination through the news media of malicious lies about the true events taking place in that country. Such charges, of course, have been flatly denied by Washington and predictably referred to as communist propaganda. Indeed, how do you get people in Washington to admit what has been an open secret all along--that the CIA is behind the current efforts to subvert the new form of government in Afghanistan?

Washington officials under questioning act in their characteristic manner, avoid direct answers on anything related to such activities. But the United States news media which can hardly be suspected of procommunist sympathies have in fact come up with some startling revelations of such involvement. In cases such as this Congress inevitably looks the other way, and its latest willingness to yield its control over the activities of the CIA seems to indicate that we may yet hear some more of its dubious deeds.

BULANTSEV: ROUNDABOUT MANEUVERS REPLACE FRONTAL INDIAN ATTACK

LD131423 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 13 May 80

["Beijing's Old Tactics"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--TASS Commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The Chinese press and officials have been writing and talking lately a great deal about their willingness to develop friendly relations with India and to settle peacefully disputes between them. But the Indian press is rather wary of this rather unexpected change in China's position. The experience of relations between Asian countries and Beijing shows that the former must not believe the words of the Chinese leaders and that Beijing's smiles often conceal sinister designs.

Indeed, alternation of threats and smiles has been an old tactics of Beijing in its relations with Asian states. It may be recalled by way of example that not long ago Beijing's propaganda used to refer to the ASEAN countries only as "the puppets of imperialism." When the failure of its policy of threats and intimidation toward the ASEAN countries became obvious Beijing began to pose as a friend and supporter of this association. Actually its aim remained the same--"to lay its hand one" the ASEAN, as Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja put it.

One is inclined to think that in its relations with India Beijing follows the same tactics: Inasmuch as the threats failed the frontal attack should be replaced by roundabout manoeuvres. While assuring India of its best intentions, Beijing continues to establish its fifth column in the north east of that country. Rebels and secessionists, who are trained and armed by Beijing, have become more active in their subversion in these regions during the last months. All indications are that Beijing has decided to turn the south-east of India into a kind of lever to pressure the Government of India by staging anti-Indian actions there.

But the north east of India is not the only anti-Indian bridgehead of Beijing. The newly built strategic Karakorum Road gives the Chinese chauvinists a quick and convenient access to areas lying in immediate proximity to the northern frontiers of India. The current construction of another mountain road, duplicating the Karakorum one, is also carried out primarily for military purposes.

Beijing's militarisation of Pakistan, India's north-western neighbour, also gives the Indian public a cause for serious concern. It is no secret to anyone that Chinese arms shipments to Pakistan are much above its defence needs. Special concern is caused by reports that during Ziaul Haq's visit to the PRC, Beijing and Islamabad reached agreement on joint nuclear tests. People in India are well aware of the danger of nuclear weapons finding their way into the country which during a short period of independence thrice provoked military conflicts in southern Asia.

The impression is that China is actually out to encircle India. In any case, its fifth column in the north-east of India, the Karakorum Road in the north and arms shipments to the military dictatorship across India's north-western frontier do not speak of Beijing's friendly intentions.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES OCCUR IN SEOUL; SITUATION TENSE

LD140906 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 14, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, student disturbances are under way there. The students demand democratic reforms and declare against mass repressions perpetrated by the authorities. Yesterday the Seoul regime, in a bid to bring down the wave of popular discontent, took emergency measures, alerted the army and police. Nevertheless, student meetings and demonstrations were held today on the campuses of three leading higher educational establishments of South Korea's capital. A mammoth youth demonstration was held in the centre of the city. Police used tear-gas grenades to disperse the demonstrators. About 200 students were arrested. In reports of foreign news agencies from Seoul it is noted that the situation there remains tense.

YUGOSLAVIA-BOUND MPR, DPRK DELEGATIONS STOP IN MOSCOW, KIEV

LD130901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "En Route to Yugoslavia"]

[Text] A Mongolian party and government delegation headed by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, was in Moscow 6 and 7 May on its way to Yugoslavia.

The delegation was met and seen off by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, and also by B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

A DPRK state and party delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, stopped off in Kiev 7 May on the way to Belgrade.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.A. Titarenko, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and other officials.

U.S. 'BLACKMAILS' JAPAN TO SUPPORT IRAN SANCTIONS

LD070620 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--"The U.S. allies have, in fact, turned out to be Washington's hostages," PRAVDA writes today commenting on the results of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to the United States. The newspaper notes that Japan is facing, in particular, a dilemma: If it does not join the economic sanctions against Iran, the United States is supposed to have to use armed force and the Persian Gulf may become a theater of military operations. "This threatens to stop shipments of oil not only from Iran but also from almost all of the Middle East area, on which the Japanese power industry depends by 75 percent. Such blackmail has forced the head of the Japanese Government to yield to U.S. pressure, and to support, though with reservations, the U.S. administration present policies towards Iran and on other issues."

PRAVDA emphasizes that "it was essential for Washington to impose on Tokyo its will on the eve of the Venice meeting of the seven major capitalist countries' leaders to be held in June, in order to escape another outburst of its junior partners' indignation with the unpredictable and dangerous whirls in the American politics."

EXAMPLES OF SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION OUTLINED

LD132142 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--TASS economic commentator Aleksandr Stroganov writes: One of Afghanistan's biggest industrial enterprises, the complex for gas extraction and purification that was recently put into operation at the (Jarkuduk) deposit has rightly become a symbol of Soviet-Afghan friendship. The enterprise that was built within a short period of time with Soviet assistance will play an important role in Afghanistan's industrialization. Suffice it to say that two thousand million cubic metres of gas will be annually extracted by the enterprise and about 15 thousand tons of gas condensate will be produced. All capital outlays for the construction of the complex will be returned in less than 18 months.

The commissioning of the new enterprise is just one of the examples of fruitful Soviet-Afghan cooperation developing on the basis of the 1921 treaty of friendship and subsequent agreements. In the twenties-thirties the Soviet Union helped Afghanistan built cotton cleaning plants, telephone and telegraph lines. The economic ties of the two countries assumed wider scopes in the post-war time.

A number of important branches of industry promoting the strengthening of Afghanistan's independence was created with Soviet assistance. More than 70 projects were built in the years of cooperation. These projects are hydropower stations, a gas field and gas pipelines, auto repair works and mechanical plants, textile factories, flour mills and baking factories, irrigation systems and highways. Vast assistance was given to Afghanistan in the training of national cadres. Soviet specialists trained more than 60 thousand Afghan workers in [word indistinct] specialities.

The 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty envisages further widening and deepening of cooperation in industry, power generation, agriculture and other spheres. Other 60 various projects are planned to be built in Afghanistan in the years ahead on the basis of the existing economic agreements.

The Soviet Union's truly friendly attitude to Afghanistan can also be seen from the fact that credits to Afghanistan are as a rule granted interest-free. Meanwhile, the United States took from Afghanistan in the previous years 4.5-3.5 percent annual interest rate, while the FRG granted credit even at 7.25 percent annual interest. It should also be noted that Soviet credits are repaid with Afghan staple exports, while credits from capitalist countries are repaid only in hard currency.

Supplying Afghanistan with machinery and equipment, raw materials, consumer goods, the Soviet Union is increasing every year its purchases of cotton, wool, hides and other goods from Afghanistan. In 1979 the Soviet Union received from Afghanistan 2.1 thousand million cubic metres of natural gas. The entire volume of mutual trade surpassed last year 323 million roubles, while the Afghan export to the USSR almost doubled.

AFGHAN DELEGATION STOPS IN KIEV ON RETURN FROM TITO FUNERAL

AU121142 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 10 May reports that on the way home from Belgrade, the party-government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Presidium member of the Revolutionary Council and Afghan Council of Ministers deputy prime minister, who took part in the funeral of Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman, stopped over in Kiev. At Borispol Airport the guests were welcomed and seen off by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; Shevel, Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; and other officials.

GONCHAROV HITS 'PROVOCATIVE ACTIVITIES' AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA

LD131758 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 13 May 80

["Who Needs a 'Naked Prince'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Western mass media reported as a sensation that in the United States there is a man ready to "make happy" the peoples of Yugoslavia. The man surfaced in the City of Chicago where lately he held a modest job of an insurance agent. His ambitions, however, are just incredible: Aleksandr Karageorgievic is getting ready, according to REUTER, to return to Yugoslavia as a king!

Yes, no more and no less: The fact is that the son of the last Yugoslav King Peter the Second, in an article published by newspaper CHICAGO TRIBUNE, proposes that Socialist Yugoslavia "restore a constitutional monarchy and accept himself as a 'sovereign.'"

All this, naturally, would be ridiculous, were it not known that definite quarters in the West, including those in the United States of America, have given refuge, sustenance and comfort to all kinds of "have-beens" including Croatian Ustachi and Serbian Chetniks an and others including war criminals who had collaborated with Hitlerites and Italian Fascists and committed many bloody crimes against the Yugoslav people.

In the post-war years they settled in the United States and a number of countries of Western Europe, created fascist organizations of immigrants, enaging not only in anti-Yugoslav propaganda but systematically committing terrorist acts against citizens and organizations of Yugoslavia in Western countries, infiltrating their agents into Yugoslavia itself. The aim of such provocative activities has been to try to push the country off the socialist path of development. Each time such attempts have met with a worthy rebuff from the Yugoslav people.

It is in the light of these attempts that one must also regard the fact that the patrons of Aleksandr Karageorgievic, a "naked prince," a type representing no one, have now retrieved him from the dustbin of history and given him a propaganda podium. There is no doubt, however, that the Yugoslav people will reserve a contemptuous treatment to the ravings of the imperial offspring and of those who have cynically decided that the present moment is ripe for interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

DEMICHEV OPENS ART EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

LD132340 Mowcow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, May 13, TASS--An art exhibition organized within the framework of the Soviet cultural festival in the GDR opened in Berlin today.

K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the head of the delegation of cultural and artistic activists of the USSR at present in the GDR P.N. Demichiev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials took part in the opening of the exhibition.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the Soviet warrior-liberator in the Treptow Park in Berlin and at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden.

SECRETARY BROWN'S ROME VISIT 'GIVES FOOD FOR THOUGHT'

LD132136 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Malyshev writes:

The "whistle-stopping" of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown in Rome yesterday and his talks with leaders of the Italian Government give ground for thought. Why is it that the head of the U.S. Department of Defence when traveling from Washington to Brussels to a meeting with high-placed NATO representatives had to make a stopover precisely in the Italian capital?

A look on a geographic map is enough to get the answer to this question. Italy holds an important strategic position, which according to the designs of the Washington strategists, could ensure the effective support for the U.S. aggressive course in the Near and Middle East.

In connection with the stopover of the U.S. defence secretary in Italy the newspaper L'UNITA writes rumors persist that the Italian Government secretly assumed new military-political commitments. Noteworthy in this connection are press reports that Washington demands from its allies concrete measures for support of new military ventures against Iran that are being prepared. This refers to the measures that would make it possible to establish an "airlift" between the United States and the Near East and also the sending into the Mediterranean of a great number of British, French and Italian warships so that vessels of the U.S. fleet should be "relieved" and could supplement U.S. naval forces near the shores of Iran.

In an interview to the Italian newspaper IL TEMPO Harold Brown openly set out the Pentagon's demands to its allies. At first he "praised" Italy for actions in support of the decision of the NATO Council to deploy in Western Europe new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and then he demanded that West European countries should make their own "military contribution" for neutralizing the alleged "Soviet menace" in the Persian Gulf. In other words, Harold Brown made it plain that NATO must not be limited by geographic framework determined by the Atlantic Treaty. The open pressure from the head of the U.S. Department of Defence causes indignation of the public of Italy and other West European countries where mass anti-war meetings and demonstrations were held in the recent days in the framework of the week of action for European security and cooperation.

The Italian Government hastened to disavow any "advances" to the American visitor. The newspaper LA STAMPA reports that Italy's Defence Minister Lelro Lagoric precluded any possibility of Italy sending its naval forces to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Nevertheless, Harold Brown's statement leaves no doubt that at a session of the NATO Military Planning Committee now underway in Brussels the United States will try to impose on its allies further increase of the military spending and active participation in the Pentagon's aggressive designs in the Near and Middle East.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NATO MEETING IN BRUSSELS

Soltan Commentary

LD131704 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] NATO's leading bodies are holding their meetings in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. Our observer Yuriy Soltan has this comment:

The tone of the meeting is set by the American delegation, which came to Brussels with a plan for a further buildup of the armed forces and armaments of the European NATO members. The United States wants them to reaffirm their commitment taken 2 years ago for an annual no-less-than-3-percent increase of their military spending in the subsequent long-term period.

NATO sessions besides are examining questions relating to the implementation of the decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Earlier it was planned to commence on the deployment plan in 1983; now Washington officials urge that the preparations be speeded up. Concrete moves to this effect should be coordinated in the process of the current NATO meeting.

The United States has actually adopted the head-on tactics, breaking up the resistance of the vacillating allies and depriving them of their remaining hope to avoid a possibility of turning their territories into American nuclear testing grounds.

By intimidating the West European countries with a mythical Soviet threat, Washington hopes to have their unconditional support, and ensure their direct participation in American punitive operations against Iran and other oil-bearing regions of the Middle East and southwest Asia. In short, the American delegation not only demands that the NATO partners should keep up the promises given to Washington but insists that they should go even further. Washington declared that the current explosive situation in the Persian Gulf, created incidentally by Washington itself, may lead to a situation when the Pentagon will be compelled to send its troops from Western Europe to that region. Then the European NATO allies are expected to fill the gap. In concrete terms, they're expected to increase their arms forces, build additional munition dumps and prepare airfields and other installations, which could serve as transit points for the transfer of American troops to southwest Asia. And finally, Washington insists that its NATO partners should send their ships to the Persian Gulf area. So the NATO allies are expected not only to boost their arms spending, but participate directly in military operations against Iran and other countries of the region.

The first 2 days of NATO sessions have revealed that the European NATO partners are prepared to yield to pressure. Their defense ministers hasten to declare that they are ready to enlarge the European countries' contribution to the NATO alliance. As a result the NATO countries find themselves involved more and more in Washington's dangerous games, aimed at undermining the relaxation of tension. They are becoming accomplices in the reckless policies carried out by the Carter administration, the policies that serve to endanger world peace.

Kuznetsov on 'False Emergency'

LD132024 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 13 May 80

["Pantomine in Brussels"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

A real show with starring "multi-starred" NATO generals was presented on Monday in the NATO headquarters in Brussels where sessions of different organs of the North Atlantic bloc are held. All of a sudden, the meeting of NATO's Military Committee in one of the conference halls was suspended by its chairman, Norwegian General Gundersen. He demanded that all the microphones be cut off and that all the conference interpreters stop interpreting. Gesticulating like a music conductor, the general confided to those present in a sinister whisper that everything that was being said by the committee members was "probably" being bugged from outside.

The audience was left speechless: The military commanders were uneasy--"they are being overheard." The building of the NATO headquarters became a bee-hive of activity. The security posts were urgently strengthened. Special cars circulated the building trying to prevent electronic eavesdropping. The situation was tense for several hours...and then, all of a sudden, it is announced that the panic has been due to a faulty connection of wires from interpretation booths with the result that interpretation could be heard in other headquarters premises.

About the NATO generals' behaviour in that false emergency one could say that fear takes molehills for mountains. Another circumstances is, however, of interest. The fact is that NATO's ruling bodies always hold their sessions in utter secrecy and the things said at the sessions are never published. And then this stunning news--that statements by the chiefs of staff are being overheard! In the shuffle, there is someone who tells newsmen that the session was discussing the "Soviet threat." Look, the NATO people sound the alarm, here it is, the Soviet threat, penetrating even into the NATO headquarters' building.

This is the message of the show in Brussels whose ridiculous nature is only heightened by the great number of stars on the shoulder-straps of its participants.

Implications of Military Spending

LD131216 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

After the meeting of the defence ministers of member-countries of the NATO Eurogroup a one-day session of the Military Planning Committee opened here today to discuss questions of stepping up the arms race. In 1976, the military spending of NATO countries amounted to 146.5 billion dollars whereas in 1978 thirteen NATO countries (except Turkey and Greece) spent 178.2 billion dollars on these purposes. In the same year the United States imposed on its NATO partners a decision on a regular three-per cent increase in their military budgets. Thus, NATO's military expenditures will increase to 189 billion dollars in 1980 to bring up the total military expenditure of its member-countries to well-above two trillion dollars during the period of existence of this grouping.

According to the bulletin LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUE, special emphasis is to be placed on the combat efficiency of the bloc's land, air and naval forces, intensive manufacture of ammunition, an expansion of the systems of military infrastructure, including the construction of new air fields, sea ports, etc; and modernisation of the existing ones.

Press reports say that the Pentagon's chief Harold Brown has brought to Brussels a draft of an additional programme for long-term "defence measures", a programme the USA intends to impose on its NATO allies.

The Pentagon also demands an approval of its plan providing for participation by the West European armed forces in the American "quick reaction corps" which is established for the purpose of suppressing national liberation movements, people's revolutions and all anti-American actions in regions "strategically important to the USA." It is planned in the first place to use these forces against revolutionary Iran and for continued interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

As was recently admitted by NATO Secretary General Luns, to carry out these plans the Military Planning Committee is to establish at its meeting a special committee on coordination of actions and support in the event of the United States's armed agression against Iran.

The United States obviously intends to draw its NATO allies into a "military settlement" of the American-Iranian conflict. The dangerous plans which Washington is trying to force through NATO bodies poses a serious threat not only to the people of Iran, but also to peace and security in the Near and Middle East.

SWEDISH COMMUNISTS CONDEMN NATO MISSILE DECISION

LD131920 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, May 13, TASS--The NATO decision on the deployment of new American middle-range nuclear missiles in Europe has aggravated the international situation and has presented a serious threat for the process of detente, says a statement by the Executive Committee of the Managing Board of the Workers' Party-- Communists of Sweden. The document says: We note the great importance of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament.

Swedish Communists, the statement stresses, will follow the call of the Paris meeting.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMAN FOR ENERGY TALKS

LD132156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] On 13 May Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Pieper, chairman of the board of the Salzgitter Firm and a prominent representative of West German business circles. Under discussion were directions of the development of long-term energy cooperation.

ARAB AMBASSADORS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Syrian Ambassador's Statement

LD131756 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] A press conference was today held at the Syrian Embassy in Moscow by the council of the Arab ambassadors in the Soviet Union. The press conference was opened by the Syrian Ambassador Jabir al-Kafri, who made the following statement:

[Begin Al-Kafir recording] The Arab region today is witnessing a comprehensive imperialist-Zionist attack in an aim to complete the imposition of the conditions of the capitulationist settlement on this region. The Camp David accords are the most dangerous links in this attack because they aimed at imposing total domination by world imperialism and Zionism over all the Palestinian territories and the Arab region, striking at the Arab liberation movement and liquidating the national issue of the Palestinian Arab people, and breaking up the Arab nation, from the sectarian and religious points of view, in order to maintain the domination of imperialism and Zionism and their agents and to protect their monopolist interests by continuously plundering the oil wealth of our Arab nation.

But the steadfastness of our Arab nation in all countries, particularly the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people, inside and outside the occupied territories, halted the Camp David alliance at the limit of taking the [word indistinct] out of the sphere of pan-Arab struggle and preventing it from continuing to infiltrate into the Arab arena which is becoming stronger every day. The attitude of the nonaligned countries and the socialist countries and all the forces of progress and liberation in the world have had a prominent effect on the isolation and the aborting of all the aspects of the Camp David conspiracy. [end recording]

Council Statement

LD131712 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--"The forces of imperialism and Zionism have launched a new onslaught against the countries of the Arab world in order to impose on them a capitulatory settlement of the Middle East problem," says a statement of the council of ambassadors of Arab countries accredited in the Soviet Union. The statement was read out today at a press conference, held at Syria's Embassy in Moscow. "The Camp David agreements," the statement says, "are the most dangerous elements of this onslaught since their purpose is to establish domination of international imperialism and Zionism over Palestinian Arabs and the peoples of all Arab countries. The objectives of these agreements are to strike a blow at the Arab national liberation movement, to liquidate the national problem of the Arab people of Palestine, to divide the Arab countries and to protect the interests of Western monopoly circles by letting them plunder as before the oil riches of the Arab peoples."

But the staunchness of the Arab peoples and the opposition offered by the Palestinian people have thwarted the implementation of the Camp David plan. The parties to the Camp David deal could not go ahead with their policy of dividing the Arab peoples, whose ranks are growing stronger. The position of the non-aligned countries, the socialist states and other forces of progress and freedom has played an important part in disrupting various stages of the Camp David conspiracy, the statement stresses.

It is said in the statement that the ambassadors of Arab countries discussed at their joint meeting events linked with the intensification of Israel's repressions in the occupied lands in the West Bank of the River Jordan. The terror practised by the occupation authorities has caused protests among the Arab people of Palestine. Strikes and demonstrations are now held in all cities and populated localities in the West Bank and there were clashes with the occupation troops, causing casualties. Plants, educational establishments and shops are closed in many cities.

"The present wave of public indignation," the statement says, "clearly shows that the Arab Palestinian people firmly reject Israel's occupation as well as the collusion for false 'autonomy for the Palestinians'."

The ambassadors of Arab countries highly assessed the courageous struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO for finally disrupting the Camp David collusion and so-called "Palestine autonomy". They resolutely denounced the terror and brigandage practiced by the Israeli occupationists in defiance of the standards of international law, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations.

In their statement the ambassadors of Arab countries urged Arab and other Moslem countries, the peoples of socialist states, all forces of peace and democracy to condemn the criminal actions of the Israeli occupiers.

SKACHKOV LEAVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS IN DAMASCUS

LD121048 Moscow in World Service in English 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The chairman of the Soviet Committee for External Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov, left Moscow for Damascus today. He will lead this country's delegation at a meeting of the Soviet-Syrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation, which is particularly fruitful in the energy and oil industries, agriculture and transport. Syria has built with Soviet assistance 30 projects in these fields and is building about as many.

AS-SADAT 'GIMMICK' RESULT OF POLICY CRISIS

LD132222 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Dudarev writes:

The collective resignation of the Egyptian Cabinet announced by Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil on May 12 in Cairo was not unexpected. Speaking at a press conference, the former prime minister announced that the resignation of his cabinet has the aim of opening to President as-Sadat the path to creating "a more effective administration." The cabinet's resignation is thus the step that has been sanctioned by As-Sadat himself and that is part of "broad political changes in the country" of which the head of the Arab Republic of Egypt talked often in the past weeks.

What is the need for the holding of so-called "reforms"? In the opinion of observers, their main cause is the deep crisis in which the As-Sadat regime landed both in the domestic and foreign policy aspects.

The galloping inflation and constant price increases connected with it, the disintegration of economy, the high unemployment rate, the crises in housing and transport--such is the far from complete list of the problems which, far from being solved when the government of Mustafa Khalil was in office, have become more acute.

Not one of the government's promises to "ease material difficulties of the masses" has been fulfilled. The country's foreign debt was actually not lessened, industrial output remained at the previous level and the military spending increased this year by ten percent on the previous year.

The practical results of the conclusion of the separate treaty with Israel are that smugly smiling Israeli tourists appeared near the Egyptian pyramids, that Egypt has been completely isolated in the Arab world and that the Egyptian territory has been turned into a bridgehead of the U.S. military in the Middle East. All this caused the growing dissatisfaction of the working masses and at the same time the growing concern of the regime for its destiny.

In these conditions As-Sadat decided to resort to the much-tested gimmick of removing from the political scene the government that has discredited itself completely and of blaming it for all "setbacks" and "blunders."

But all the talk about "changes" has really the aim of preserving the existing situation. It has already been announced that the cabinet reshuffle will not be followed by any changes in Egypt's foreign policy. In other words, the course of "fraternisation" with Tel Aviv and at turning Egypt into Washington's puppet will be continued. It is also known that the key posts in the new cabinet will be held by the As-Sadat regime and will actually not affect the antipopular course it conducts.

INTER-YEMEN AGREEMENT ON REGIONAL ISSUES NOTED

LD131455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 4

[Text] Aden, 8 May, TASS--The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] have voiced concern at the rise of tension in the regions of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea and also in the Indian Ocean and stated the need to turn them into a zone free from foreign military presence. This is stated in a joint communique published here on the visit paid to the PDRY by a YAR delegation headed by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

The sides sharply condemned all forms of interference and military aggression against the peoples of the Near and Middle East, including the U.S. act of subversion against Iran.

The PDRY and the YAR categorically rejected the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty, which harm the rights and interests of the Palestinian people and entire Arab nation.

SOUTH AFRICA RESORTING TO MANEUVERS ON NAMIBIAN CONFERENCE

LD140136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The RAND DAILY MAIL, which is published in the Republic of South Africa, has reported that Pieter Botha, prime minister of the Pretoria racist regime, is considering the possibility of convening an international conference on Namibia. Viktor Anikin, our correspondent on southern African countries reports:

The article says that the conference in which all interested sides can take part is called upon to work out a peaceful solution of the Namibian question. The conference, as the RAND DAILY MAIL supposes, would enjoy the support of the United Nations and the OAU and would be held in one of the neutral countries.

This report has not yet been confirmed in the Republic of South Africa governmental circles. But even the fact of the appearance of such an article in an official press organ is no coincidence. It is especially significant these days when the situation in the south of the African Continent is changing sharply, and clearly not to the racists' advantage. The plan to set up a puppet organization under the name of constellation of South African states is collapsing. It was struck a powerful blow by the coming to power in Rhodesia--now Zimbabwe--of the Patriotic Front government. The heroic armed struggle of the Namibian patriots against the Republic of South Africa occupation troops is gaining strength. The partisans marked with new successful attacks, using heavy artillery, the 20th anniversary of the formation of the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, which occurred at the end of April. The command of the racist troops in Namibia was forced to admit heavy losses of officers and men.

The patriots' successes are forcing the Republic of South Africa racist government to have recourse to maneuvers. One of these is the appearance of the article in the RAND DAILY MAIL about the Namibia conference planned by the Pretoria regime. Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, said at a press conference in Salisbury that SWAPO patriots would not refuse to participate in the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, but it should be constructed on the bawis of the well-known UN resolution which recognizes SWAPO to be the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and which demands the withdrawal of South African troops from there.

GROMYKO, TOGO FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD121047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Togo, have exchanged congratulations telegrams on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Togo.

"I express the conviction," A.A. Gromyko's telegram says, "that the friendly Soviet-Togolese relations will continue to serve the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and progress."

"Inspired by the level of mutual understanding characterizing these fine relations based on equality and mutual advantage," Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo's telegram notes, "our persistent efforts to promote their further mutual enrichment and flourishing for the benefit of our two countries will continue."

ORDER OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION FOR TIKHONOV ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

LD132003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Today we have received a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarding Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Order of the October Revolution. This is to mark his services to the Communist Party and Soviet state, and also his 75th birthday.

CHERNENKO ATTENDS CADRE STUDIES SESSION

LD131118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 13 May 80

[Summary] Studies began on 12 May at the Institute of Raising Qualifications of Leaders of Party and Administrative Cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences within the CPSU Central Committee.

"The studies were opened by Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The students will study problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice in communist construction, domestic and foreign policy, the organizational and ideological work of the party in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The students will exchange work experiences and acquaint themselves with the work of party committees in Moscow and the oblast."

GRISHIN CONFERENCE OF MOSCOW PARTY, CITY OFFICIALS

LD120951 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Gorkom Conference"]

[Excerpt] A conference of the capital's raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at the Moscow Gorkom yesterday.

Members and candidate members of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of gorkom sections, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of main administrations and a number of administrations of the Moscow Gorispolkom and of city organizations participated in the work of the conference.

The conference examined the results of the demonstration of working people's representatives 1 May 1980 and the measures associated with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The report was delivered by Moscow Gorkom Secretary N.N. Ponomarev.

The conference was addressed by Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

SIBERIAN GAS PUMPED TO CENTER OF COUNTRY

LD131824 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 13, TASS--A total of 250,000 million cubic metres of gas has been extracted from the fields in Komi Republic and Western Siberia, and poured to the center of the country via the northern light pipeline, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

The first section of the trunk gas pipelines Viktyl-Ukhta-Torzhok became operational in April 1969, followed by two more sections plus the adjoining Pung-Vyktyl trunk pipeline, which is shipping Tyumen gas across the northern Urals to the European USSR.

DEPUTY PREMIER NOVIKOV ON MACHINE BUILDING

LD081443 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 April 1980 publishes on page 2 a 3,500-word article by V. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, under the headline "Machine Building: A Key Sector of the Economy." After noting achievements in machine building in recent years, Novikov goes on to discuss measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, to "accelerate technical progress in machine building" and to introduce "extensive measures to improve the quality, reliability and durability of articles produced." He notes the need to "speed up the increase in labor productivity" while reducing the "proportionate expenditure of material resources, particularly ferrous and nonferrous metals, fuel and electricity." He goes on to outline the main tasks facing individual machine building sectors, including tasks in the production of equipment for the power industry and other industrial sectors, agriculture, transport and construction. He states that "an important condition for successfully resolving the tasks of developing all machine building sectors and improving their efficiency is the development of the machine tool and tool building industry," and also notes the importance of progress in instrument making and computer technology for the machine building sector.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON LIGHT INDUSTRY--A 3-day republic-level scientific-technical conference opened in Kiev on 13 May to discuss prospective trends in the developing assortment and decorative design of light industry articles in 1982. The conference will examine the main ways of development in light industry branches, the designing and manufacture of knitwear, garment, footwear and haberdashery goods in the nearest future. The conference participants will be addressed by associates of scientific research and designing institutes, pattern makers, art critics and lecturers of higher educational establishments. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 May 80 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13 MAY

LD140158 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Early crops in Pezenskaya Oblast have been sown on 1 million hectares. Sowing is nearing an end in Checheno-Ingushskaya, ASSR. Rice has been sown on half of the allocated plots in Uzbekistan. Sunflower sowing has ended in the Kuban. Sugar beet sowing has been completed in Saratovskaya Oblast, where spring crops occupy over 3 million hectares. (0500 GMT)

Farms in all 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan have embarked on sowing of spring crops. Moisture retention and harrowing on over 40 million hectares was completed earlier. Sugar beet and cotton sowing has ended in the southern oblasts. One-sixth of the area of spring sowing of all crops has been completed in Kazakhstan. (0530 GMT)

One-third million hectares have been sown to spring crops in the Altay. The soil has been well tilled. Farmers in Khakassiya have sown wheat on half of the total area allotted to it. They are also planting fodder crops and corn. Thus far Kurskaya Oblast farmers have planted sugar beet on 130,000 hectares, which is 70 percent of the total. Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers are completing sowing of sunflowers. The late spring has not prevented Latvian farms from planting early potatoes in good time. They have pledged to harvest nearly 120,000 tons more potatoes than last year. Sunflower have been sown on 330,000 hectares in the Kuban. Efforts now are concentrating on speedily completing sowing of corn for grain. Rice has been sown on more than half the allotted area. Despite frequent rains the pace of fieldwork is gathering momentum. (0700 GMT)

Most farms in the Ukraine have completed sowing of grain and leguminous crops and sunflowers. Sugar beet has been sown on more than 1.5 million hectares. Sowing of wheat is under way in Omskaya Oblast. Acreage sown to new high-yield local selection varieties is being considerably expanded this year. Haymaking is in progress on meadows around the Caspian in Dagestan. (0900 GMT)

In Uzbekistan half the allotted area has been sown to rice. In the Karakalpakskaya ASSR 270,000 tons of rice are to be grown this year. In Tambovskaya Oblast 135,000 hectares have been sown to sugar beet in 35 hours. Industrial methods are being used both in the sowing and cultivation of sugar beet. Ears are forming on winter grain crops in Kirgizia. Abundant rains are promoting the growth of barley and wheat. It has been pledged to produce 1.45 million tons of grain in the republic this year. The distinctive feature of this year's fodder harvest in Moldavia is its early date. This is due to the introduction of a new early fodder crop (Fiyarka), a hybrid of (Buda-Kalo Kormovaya Kapusta) and rape, newly bred and sown in a number of areas in the republic. It produced 250 and more quintals of green fodder for silage. It is sown in autumn and matures very early. Corn for grain is to be sown on the same fields, two successive crops of it, it is hoped. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of spring wheat was completed today in Orelskaya Oblast, mainly with Moskovskaya-35 seed. The sowing, of just over 100,000 hectares, was completed in 5 days. Sowing of spring crops has begun in Arkhangelskaya Oblast. About 100,000 hectares are to be sown here--more than last year. (1900 GMT).

Haymaking has started in southern parts of the country, and the first combines have already gone out into the winter crop fields of Uzbekistan. Harvesting is starting. Preparations for the harvest were discussed at a session which was held of the All-Union Operational Headquarters of Material and Technical Supply to the Countryside. It was noted that in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia, where grain crops are already ripening, not all the harvesting machinery is ready. The All-Union Operational Headquarters made a thorough analysis of the causes of the delay and adopted meaaures for accelerating repairs of combines and other agricultural machinery. (2004 GMT).

KAZAKH CSA ISSUES REPORT ON SOWING IN NORTHERN OBLASTS

AU140939 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Kazakh Central Statistical Administration on 13 May included into its routine report statistics on the sowing campaign in two more oblasts, Kustanayskaya and Pavlodarskaya. All northern oblasts have thus joined in selective sowing operations. The sowing of fodder crops and vegetables is in progress, potatoes are being planted and grain sowing has begun in a number of virgin land farms.

In the republic as a whole, some 2,696 million hectares were sown last week, or more than twice as much as in the preceding week. The largest portion added last week to the area sown was in Aktyubinskaya Oblast--248,000 hectares. In Uralskaya Oblast 211,000 hectares were sown and in Semipalatinskaya Oblast 330,000 hectares. In Kazakhstan the area sown with spring crops totalled 5.5 million hectares, including 4.05 million hectares of grain and bean crops, or 18 percent of the planned area.

The sowing of perennial grasses is nearing completion. They have already been sown on 85 percent of the republic's planned area, and in south Kazakhstan, Semirechye, the Irtysh Valley in Semipalatinskaya Oblast, Turgayskaya Oblast, virgin lands in the Ishim Valley and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast the plan for perennial grass sowing has been exceeded.

Potato planting has been more successful than last year. The plan for potato planting in the republic already been fulfilled more than 50 percent.

PROGRESS REPORT ON FLIGHT OF SALYUT-6 COMPLEX

Repair, Preventative Measures

LD111452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Here is a report from Flight Control Center. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are now in their 33d day of work in space. Today the crew of the orbital research complex are carrying out repair and preventative measures. Preparatory operations are also being carried out for the fuelling of the unified motor installation of Salyut-6. According to the cosmonauts' report, the flight is going successfully, the crew feel well.

Prophylactic Work, Biological Experiments

LD131022 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Mission Control Centre, 13 May, TASS--The Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are completing the operations planned with the transport ship Progress-9. All the cargoes brought by the ship have been carried to the station, and the joint propulsion unit has been fully refuelled. The crew members are going ahead with their prophylactic work aboard the station. They have replaced specifically the electric motor of the biogravistat installation and the filter of one of the gas analyzers and repaired the onboard video tape-recorder. Individual elements of spent equipment will be returned to earth for subsequent detailed analysis at scientific and designing organizations.

Under their programme for the study of materials in outer space, the crew members carried out a new experiment on the crystal unit. The purpose of the experiment is to further study the processes of making semiconductor materials in conditions of weightlessness.

The cosmonauts continue aboard the orbital complex their biological experiments to study the development of higher plants in the conditions of a space flight. They maintain the necessary microclimate in installations containing the plants and register the dynamics of their growth. Also on the schedule are visual observations of the earth's surface, physical exercises on the veloergometre and the "running" track.

According to telemetric information and crew reports the onboard systems of the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Progress-9 are functioning normally. Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin feel well.

BRIEFS

KIEV SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE--A republic-level scientific conference, "The Communist Party--Inspirer and Organizer of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Fatherland War," was held in Kiev on 6 May. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, opened the conference. Reports were delivered by corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Yurchuk, director of the Institute of Party History under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, a branch of the Marxism-Leninism Institute under the CPSU Central Committee; Col Gen Dementiyev, political administration chief in Kiev Military District; twice Hero of the Soviet Union Fedorov, Commander of Chernigov and Volyn partisan detachments and chairman of the Commission for the Affairs of Former Partisans under the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and others. Participating in the conference were Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Kravchuk, Kryuchkov, Rudich and Chumak, Department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 6 May 80 AU]